

LADIES OF MARTHA SOCIETY ELIMINATE THE ELABORATE SUPPER AT COMING BALL

The Standard is informed by the ladies of the Martha Society that the arrangements for the Charity ball are about complete, at a cost of much labor and some little worry, and there are many suggestions that it will be conducted in keeping with the times. This they have undertaken to do. The elaborate supper has been eliminated and simple refreshments substituted and expenses reduced as far as practicable so that the proceeds may be devoted entirely to the purpose for which it is intended: the maintenance of the Martha Home and Day Nursery, which will soon be moved to its new quarters at Washington avenue and Elizabeth street.

The caring for these motherless children and children of working mothers is an important and laudable charity

and the citizens of Ogden are urged to stand back of the ladies of the Martha society and give them every support and encouragement possible, as they have done in the past. There are so many enterprises that call for the loyal support of every American at this time, that the lesser issues are apt to be lost sight of, but charity begins at home, and help and care for little children appeal to all that is best in human nature. The ball is to be a patriotic function in the best sense and in keeping with the times. The ladies of the society are to dress simply and avoid unnecessary display, though they have no disposition to attempt to dictate to others in this respect. What they most desire is a generous fund to care for the little children in their charge.

GEN. PERSHING MAKES REPORT

Revised List of American Casualties in November 2 Raid Received.

KILLED LIST UNCHANGED

Names Added to Wounded and to List of Missing in Latest Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A revised report from General Pershing today on the German raid on American trenches November 2 puts the killed at three, the wounded at eleven and the missing at eleven. The first report was three killed, five wounded and twelve missing.

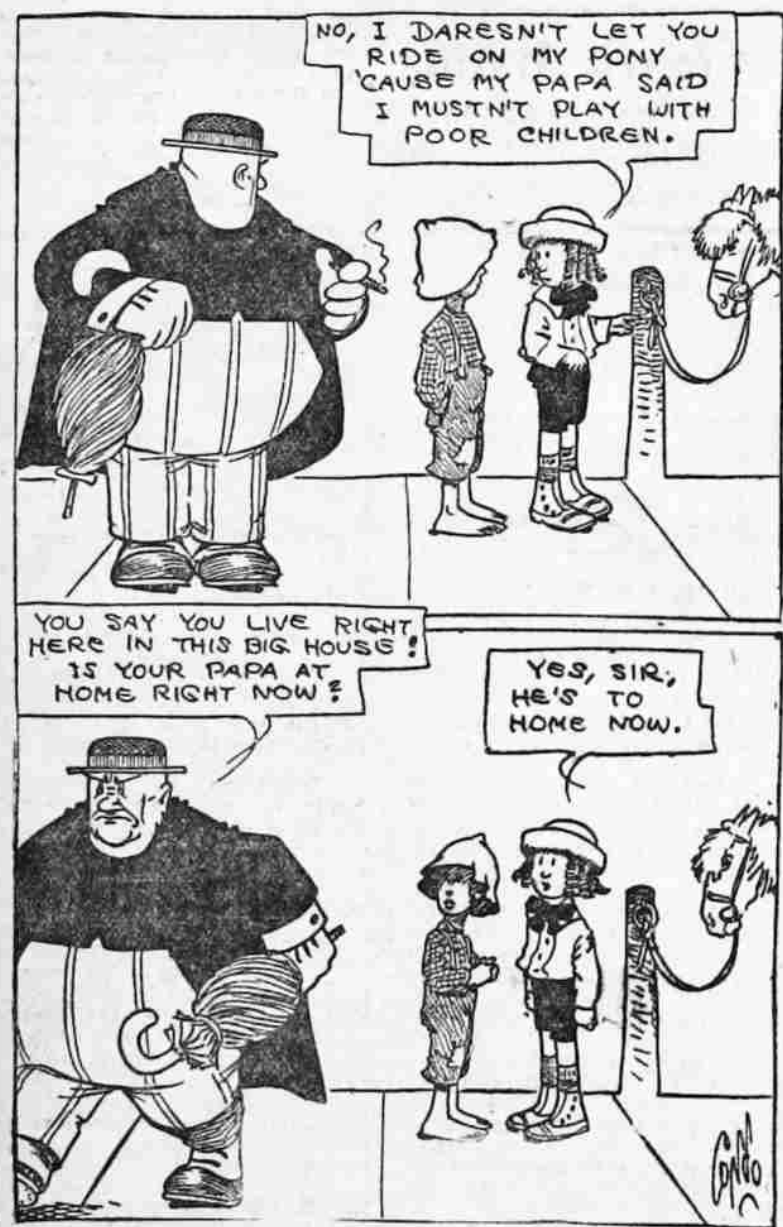
First Lieutenant William H. McLaughlin is added to the list of wounded. Private William P. Grigsby of Louisville, Ky., previously reported a prisoner in the hands of the Germans, is among the wounded, also.

The list of three killed is unchanged but the following others are added to the wounded:

Private Louis Dierfer, Sullivan, Ind. Private Paul W. Fann, Sarona, Wis. Private George Wesley, Dayton, Ky. Private Lester C. Smith, Concord, N. C.

The following are added to the list

THE OUTBURST OF EVERETT TRUE



GENUINE U. S. ARMY SHOES

Make Perfect Work Shoes

More dressy, probably, than the ones you have been used to calling work shoes—but much superior. For with their fine appearance is combined quality of materials and perfection of work that make them stand the hard, continuous grind incident to the day's work. We have your size—step in and try a pair on—and be convinced.

BROWNING'S

Hudson Avenue

NORTH DAKOTA A ONE CROP STATE

Farmers' National Non-partisan League to Become Feature in Congress.

ILL OF MARKETING
Farmers "Gouged" Out of Millions of Dollars Through False Dockage.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 15.—Prediction that the Farmers' National Non-Partisan League, which originated in North Dakota, would become a feature in congress and perhaps in the next presidential campaign was made by Frank E. Packard, state tax commissioner of North Dakota, in an address he delivered here today before the eleventh annual tax conference of the National Tax association.

Mr. Packard reviewed the underlying causes of the movement which resulted in the political upheaval in North Dakota. He characterized North Dakota as a "one crop state" making it peculiarly subject to all the ills in marketing conditions. The control of the local market through locally controlled elevators, he said, is ineffective without control also of terminal market, hence arose the demand for state-owned elevators. A constitutional amendment was adopted to authorize these but the legislature refused to act. This one circumstance, said Mr. Packard, furnished A. C. Townley with the occasion for starting in March, 1915, the movement which in June had grown from nothing to an organization with 150,000 members, maintaining three newspapers and with hundreds of organizers working in eleven states scattered from North Dakota to Texas and from Wisconsin to the Pacific coast.

Outlining the arguments set forth by him about this organization, Mr. Packard said they included the following:

That boards of trade, such as the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, controlled the great milling and elevator companies and "played at ducks and drakes" with the farmers through manipulation in sales with the result that the farmer was compelled to accept an inadequate price for his wheat while the consumer was forced to pay an unreasonable higher price than the farmers received.

That the farmers were "gouged" out of millions of dollars annually through false dockage on foreign and domestic grain. That the high grade hard wheat raised in North Dakota was mixed in the terminal elevators with soft wheat and the mixture raised to the grade of the hard wheat.

That the selling price of seed wheat had been raised more than 125 per cent over the price paid to the farmer by invasion of new grades.

Mr. Packard quoted President Ladd of the North Dakota Agricultural college as asserting that the marketing conditions cost the farmers of North Dakota \$55,000,000 annually.

Another argument used by the farmers was "that the present profit on a barrel of flour milled by the big milling concerns of Minneapolis is \$4.89, that the middleman's and distributor's profits are \$5.00 per barrel, making a total profit on the wheat used in milling a barrel of flour \$9.89, while the flour itself retails for \$19.00 a barrel.

"The Farmers' National Non-Partisan league," said Mr. Packard, "has now added a new argument for the conscription of wealth for the conduct of the war, embracing state-owned elevators, packing plants, flour mills and warehouses and the exemption of farm improvements from taxation. Only the latter plank—exemption of improvements from taxation—has been enacted into law.

"Like all radical or unusual movements," he added, "it has attracted to it many cranks, faddists and one idea men. But the great body of its membership are honest, straight forward, intelligent American citizens who believe that they are suffering economic wrong and that they have hit upon a plan to right them. They bitterly resent the charge that the movement is socialistic, unpatriotic or un-American. They contend that it is what it appears to be, a non-partisan movement, to secure economic advantage for the farming class."

AIR RAIDS ON BELGIAN FRONT

British Aviators Bring Down Two Hostile Airplanes and Drive Four Out of Control.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.—The following official statement on aviation activities was issued by the war office tonight:

"A heavy ground mist throughout Tuesday again rendered observation from the air difficult. Our artillery carried out a few successful bombardments and a few photographs were taken. Our low flying airplanes engaged several ground targets with machine gun fire. Hostile airplanes dropped some bombs behind our lines during the evening and at night.

"During the day we brought down two hostile airplanes in air fighting and drove down four others out of control. Another hostile machine was shot down in our lines by anti-aircraft gunfire. All our airplanes returned."

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Belgian communication issued tonight says:

"During the day of November 13 the artillery fire was rather lively south-east of Dixmude. Enemy aviators carried out a raid on the night of November 13-14 and dropped a number of bombs on Adinkerke Banne and Furnes, causing a number of victims among the civilian population. North of Dixmude one of our detachments exploded a mine near the German lines. During today the activity of the two artilleries was stronger along the entire front."

Read the Classified Ads.

Read the Classified Ads.

OGDEN THEATRE

Come Early

'DOUG' FAIRBANKS

IN
'Reggie Mixes In'

Full of the Old Fairbanks
Humor, "Pep," Stunts
and Thrills.



"Setting the Pace for Better Entertainment."

Begins Today

With Latest Pathe News
and the Educational
Scenic, "China and the
Chinese."

SOME SHOW

COURTS MARTIAL DURING THE WAR

Will Be Means of Seeing That
Soldier Gets a Square
Deal.

TO BAR INJUSTICE

Military Courts Conducted Under
Articles of War, Which
Have Been Revised.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 15.—Courts martial, of which more or less will be heard while the nation is at war, were described here today by an army official as the army's way of seeing that the soldier gets a square deal. They are trials with all legal red tape left out and every opportunity is given the defendant to put in any sort of evidence he thinks will better his case. They take into consideration every aspect of a case, always with the view of protecting the rights of the enlisted man.

The court is composed of from five to thirteen commissioned officers of no specified rank. It is headed by a president. The members of the court wear their side arms and service uniforms. The hearings are usually open to the public.

The court is intended to be an absolute bar to any unjust penalization of men by superior officers. If a man does an offense of which he is accused by his company commander, the commander may not arbitrarily punish the man, but must leave it to the court. No man can be sent to the guard house, or deprived of his pay, without action of the court. The severest penalties that can be inflicted on him for an offense which he admits, and which is not grave enough for court action, are kitchen police, added fatigue and confinement to post.

There is no appeal from the final verdict of the court after that verdict has been approved by the commanding general. The accused may ask for clemency, from the commanding general, the judge advocate general, the secretary of the war or even the president, but a case is never revived.

Courts martial is conducted according to the "Articles of War," a decided revision of which became effective on March 1. Different punishments are noted for same offenses. For example, if a man goes to sleep on post in the Presidio military reservation here, or any place away from the front, he may only be deprived of a portion of his pay and his liberty for a certain period of time. But if he goes to sleep while watching an outpost in "No Man's Land" or any other place along the fighting front, he may be executed by a firing squad. Different punishments also apply to desertions from the fighting front and desertions from other points.

Anyone may bring a charge against a soldier. The accused is given a wide latitude in the presentation of evidence, and the choice of counsel. If he cannot pay for civil counsel the court must appoint a well qualified officer to defend him. If no such of-

ficer is available the judge advocate or prosecutor, who conducts the case against him, must also conduct his defense.

A unanimous verdict of the court is not necessary to convict. A majority may find against the defendant. A two thirds vote is necessary for the imposition of the death penalty.

The findings of the court and the penalty are reviewed by the advocate, who makes any recommendations he may see fit and then sends all records and information to the commanding general, who is the ultimate judge. The latter may reverse the whole finding and verdict, or he may moderate the punishment. However he can never add to the penalty or change its nature.

Because soldiers live in close contact with each other, theft and other offenses are sometimes easy. The decision of the court here is usually so severe that a soldier may leave his valuables lying around with impunity. The enlisted man has avenues of justice apart from the court. If he has been given unduly severe punishment by a company commander he may appeal to the next highest officer. If he still fails to secure justice he may appeal to the commander of the brigade. In the event the brigade commander sustains the unjust penalty the judge advocate will act, and see that the man is given his rights.

LIBERTY BONDS BEING PAID ON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The first regular installment payment on the second Liberty bonds, 18 per cent of the face value, fell due today at the treasury and federal reserve banks. By tonight the government expects to add at least \$65,000,000 to its credit from the second Liberty loan.

This also was the last day on which first Liberty bonds bearing 3 1/2 per cent interest could be exchanged for those of the second issue bearing 4 per cent with interest at the higher rate dating from today. Exchanges made hereafter will be as of December 15.

Government Control Is Only Relief

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Government control is the only means of relief from the present high prices of shoes, in the opinion of members of the National Farmers' association, here for their convention, which met today. They declare that the large government orders make no civilian suffer. A war council is planned next week by the members.

ALL "WHITE WAYS" TO BE DARKENED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—America's "white ways" will be darkened early tonight in compliance with orders of the fuel administration restricting electric display advertising to the hours between 7:45 and 11 o'clock p. m. to save coal.

CAPT. GUYNEMER GIVEN TRIBUTE

Impressive Funeral Service
for Famous French Aviator
Held in France.

PRAISE OTHERS HIGHLY

LaFayette Escadrille Fights
Numerous Battles and Pa-
trols in All Weather.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.—(Via Paris, Wednesday, Nov. 14).—This afternoon "somewhere on the western front" an impressive service was held in honor of Captain George Guynemer, the famous French aviator recently killed in combat. The scene was the airfield of a noted fighting unit of the French air service—the airfield from which the members of the LaFayette flying squadron and their French comrades daily go out to give battle to the German airmen. Here in a hollow square on the flying field were drawn up the personnel of the fourth fighting squadron quartered at this place, who listened to an inspiring address by the commandant of all the French aeronautical forces.

After the service there was a distribution of the honors recently won by French and American pilots. The Americans decorated were Lieutenant Raoul Lufbery, now seventh on the list of French aces; and Sergeants Robert Rockwell, Robert Soubiran and David McKay Peterson. Their citations were as follows:

Lufbery: "A remarkable pilot who on October 24 in the course of three successive patrols and seven close combats brought down his fourteenth adversary and forced five others to fall out of control."

Rockwell: "A fighting pilot, bold and skillful who has had many battles and who met an enemy formation in superior numbers on September 24 and forced him to surrender and land out of control in his own lines."

Soubiran: "An American engaged in the French air service since the beginning of the war; member of the Foreign Legion; took part in the battle of the Air in 1914 and the Champagne in 1915, wounded October 19 (1915); entered aviation service and proved a remarkable pilot; forced an enemy to fall in October, protecting aviators which were attacking an enemy observation balloon."

Peterson: "An excellent fighting pilot; brought down an enemy on September 19, following the falling German to within 500 yards of the ground regardless of a heavy fire from an enemy battery; machine gunned enemy trenches and reserve troops from very low altitudes on October 24."

LaFayette Escadrille Busy. During the past fortnight the LaFayette escadrille made many patrols in all sorts of weather, fighting numerous combats at altitudes varying from 100 feet to less than 500. Sergeant Ray

Flaflin Bridgman of Chicago again had his biplane damaged, this time by shrapnel from anti-aircraft batteries. This afternoon Lieutenant William Thaw and Sergeant Peterson went out on a patrol at high altitudes, had a lively battle with three Albatross monoplanes which attacked them from above, driving them down into the clouds. Sergeant Kenneth Marr of San Francisco was attacked from above by another Albatross and compelled to drive from an altitude of 3,500 yards to 1,500 yards.

IOWA BANKER FACES A SERIOUS CHARGE

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 15.—Elmer B. Dwigins, manager of the New York agency of the Bankers' Life company of New York, was arrested in Montgomery, Ala., on a federal warrant charging him with using the mails to defraud investors in Liberty bonds, according to word received by officials of the company here.

Information of Dwigins' arrest came in a longdistance telephone message from New York to George Kuhns, president of the company.

Directors of the company, Mr. Kuhns said, were holding informal conferences relative to the case, but were withholding definite action, including decision as to the company's liability for Dwigins' alleged misappropriation.

Final action will be taken by the board pending developments in the apprehension of Dwigins and until J. M. Earle, vice-president and general counsel of the company, has completed his investigation of the case which he began in New York yesterday.

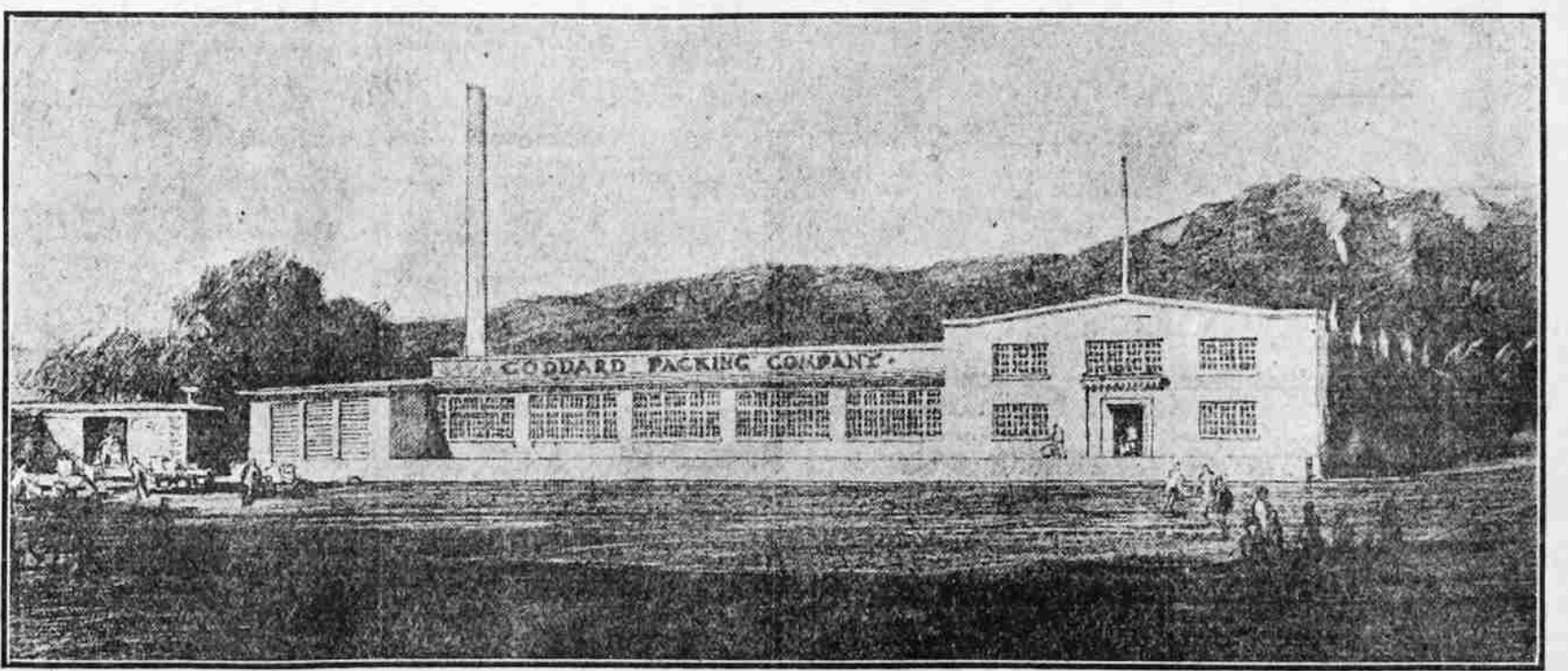
Dwigins is declared to have sold \$600,000 worth of bonds in New York during the second Liberty loan campaign on the dollar down, dollar a week plan, directing his operations through the so-called United States Government Liberty Loan club.

An apparent shortage of \$73,000 has been discovered, District Attorney Knox of New York announced. He will be charged with using the mails to defraud.

U. S. AND ENGLAND TO CONTROL SILVER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—American and British government officials continued conferences with silver producing interests today with a view to contracts that would mean a virtual government control of the silver market for a year at least at the present rate of \$6 a ounce. Only part of the supply would be used for the government, the rest being released for the regular industry. The idea is to hold the prices down for coinage purposes in the face of heavy foreign silver purchasing competition.

GODDARD PACKING CO. BUILDING MODERN CANNERY AT PROVO PLANS SIMILAR STRUCTURE, COSTING \$75,000, IN OGDEN



Construction of the most modern canning factory in Utah, built of reinforced concrete and steel, at a cost of \$75,000, will be started in a very brief time at Provo by the Goddard Packing company, this being the third large plant operated by the Ogden corporation. The contract for the work has been let to Villadsen Brothers of Salt Lake, who have built several of the larger structures in Ogden.

Three acre of ground, located at the foot of Center street in Provo form the site for this large new building. The property is directly located on the lines of the Orem electric lines, the Denver & Rio Grande, and the Salt Lake Route.

The contractors for the plant have given assurance that the plant will be fully completed and ready for occupancy on April 1, 1918. With this assurance the Goddard Packing company is arranging for immediate installation of the necessary machinery, which will be modern in every respect. Provo citizens have shown their enthusiasm in preparing for the entrance of this industry into Utah county and feel that this factory, which will, during the canning season, have a payroll of at least 150 people, will be an important asset to the community.

The Goddard Packing company is also contemplating the erection of a new building on its factory site, Lincoln avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. This structure, similar in many ways to the plant at Provo, will cost approximately \$75,000.